

FEARFUL RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—As I stated in a postscript yesterday, the most fearful riots have occurred in Kensington among the weavers. The scene changed from Moyamensing to the above place, and last night all was tumult and confusion. In the afternoon, Nathan Luckens, constable, in attempting to arrest one of the rioters, was attacked and severely beaten. The fellow, however, was eventually secured, and committed to prison, but not without great difficulty, by Ald. Potts, who, in return, was threatened with the destruction of his life! Matters having thus assumed a fearful aspect, the Sheriff appeared upon the ground, mingled with the rioters, but all his efforts were of no avail. About 8 o'clock in the evening, the Sheriff and his deputies again appeared with about 200 armed men, who no sooner arrived than several guns were discharged, followed by a tremendous volley of bricksbats, and a dreadful rush upon the Sheriff and his posse, by near 500 infuriated wretches, when a fearful conflict ensued, among those who stood their ground like men. The fight was terrible! The weavers had taken complete possession of Kensington Market-house in Master street; had torn up the brick pavement and taken the shambles, with which they were armed; the great majority of the Sheriff's force were soon put to flight, many of whom were severely wounded!

The Sheriff, however, stood his ground, until he became weak from injuries he had received, and was conveyed about half past 10 o'clock to his residence in a very precarious situation. Medical attendance was immediately called, when it was ascertained that his wounds were principally about his head and breast, and of a serious nature. The rioters triumphed, when the air was rent with demoniac yells and a volley of firearms!

At midnight three military companies were ordered out, but they did not muster. Complete mystery was maintained of the entire district by the mob, the civil arm of the law having thus signally failed to restore order.

This morning, I visited again the scene of last night's outrages, and witnessed another repetition of like acts of violence! The citizens had once more assembled to remonstrate with the mob, but were attacked and beat off. The Sheriff's posse, numbering 77 persons, then appeared, armed with ball and cartridge. A charge, with fixed bayonets, was made upon the rioters, about 11 o'clock, who quickly retreated—two only of their number, exceeding 1000 desperate characters, were arrested. After remaining a short time upon the ground, the posse proceeded to the Northern Military Hall, in Third street near Green, deeming it unsafe, in the present excited state of the mob, to remain in their midst, without further reinforcements!

Eight arrests in all have been made.

Two o'clock P. M.—The posse of the Sheriff still remains at the Military Hall. The military are turning out, at least, a portion of the German Landwehr! They, too, are quartered at the Hall, with the understanding, I believe, that they do not march into Kensington unless the perpetration of other acts of violence occur. By many it is feared terrible work will be attempted to-night; and the fact of calling out the Germans to put down the Irish tends greatly to confirm those fears. I trust, however, no thing will be attempted.

The state of the public mind during last night and this morning was dreadful indeed. I saw one poor fellow enter a butcher's shop, and imploringly beg for something to eat! A piece of raw beef was given to him, which he instantly commenced devouring!! He said, that himself and family were starving—that the weavers would not let him work—that he would "turn out and fight with them if he died."

Hon. FRANCIS S. KEY, who has been for many years widely known as an able lawyer and who formerly for some years held the office of District Attorney for the District of Columbia, died at Baltimore on Wednesday evening last. He was a Christian, a scholar and a gentleman, and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a very large number of eminent men in every section of the Union.

Mr. Key was a member of the old Federal party and in late years a warm friend of Gen. Jackson. He was the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," which he wrote during the siege of Fort Mifflin, and while a prisoner on board a British man of war off North Point.

Re-Election of Mr. Crittenden to the Senate.—More of the earthquake coming.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1843.—S A M. The Legislature of Kentucky on the 7th instant proceeded to the election of a Senator of the United States, and Mr. Crittenden was re-elected on the first ballot by a vote of more than two to one over Col. R. M. Johnson, who was put in nomination, as is said by the Van Buren Locofocos, for the purpose of "killing him off." The vote of the two houses stood as follows:

Crittenden, (W.)	Johnson, (L.)
Senate.....24.....11	
House.....64.....32	
88	43

THE FIRST GUN FOR 1844.

The Locofoco organs are silent as the grave with regard to the glorious victory with which the Whigs of GEORGIA have opened the New Year. The election for a Member of Congress from the whole State, in place of Hon. R. W. Habersham, deceased, took place on Monday the 21st inst., although the returns are yet incomplete, there can be no doubt of the triumph, and election of George W. Crawford, the Whig candidate. Returns from half the State leave him 3,500 ahead, with a prospect that his final majority will not be less than 2,500, while it may exceed 3,000. Although the vote is naturally lighter than at a regular election, its uniform character is such as to leave no doubt of a great change in the opinions of the People. The importance of this result, not merely in its diffusive influence but in its positive effects, can be only estimated by those who are aware that Hon. JOHN McPHERSON BARKER, the present able Whig U. S. Senator from Georgia, was arraigned and denounced by the late Locofoco Legislature, as a traitor to his constituents in voting for some of the Whig measures of the Extra and last Sessions, whereupon he was ordered to change front and obey the mandates of the Locofoco majority in the Legislature, or resign the high trust which he had so grossly abused! under penalty of abiding infamy. We rather think his most instructive instructors (one of whom is their defeated candidate for Congress,) have received some instruction by this time.

DEATH OF COL. HEPBURN.—A letter in the Charleston Courier from Columbus, Ga., gives some further particulars concerning the death of Colonel Hepburn. The main facts, however, are as they have already been published. General McDougald was brother of the Locofoco candidate for Congress, and was formerly President of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank. It is supposed that Col. Hepburn called at Gen. McDougald's office to request an "honorable" meeting—as a letter to that effect was found upon his person, as were also two loaded pistols.—Tribune.

Almost immediately after he entered the office, the report of a pistol was heard and instantly after a cry of distress, which alarmed the occupants of the dwelling over head, and on the entrance of one of them, Col. H. was found just inside of the door sunk down upon a trunk, with his head down on his breast, gasping for breath and entirely unable to speak—in a few moments he was a corpse. Gen. McDougald, in extension, says that he received the day before an anonymous note cautioning him to beware of an attack from H. and advising him to arm himself, which he did—and that as he saw H. pass the window of his office he cocked his pistol; that on his entrance a scuffle ensued, and he was compelled to shoot him. But some of H.'s friends think he was shot immediately as he entered the office, and the position in which he was found, and the situation of the wound would seem to bear them out. He was shot in the left side just below the heart, and the left side, on opening the door would naturally be turned toward the office table. But there were no witnesses—McD.'s clerk having passed out a moment before, meeting Hepburn in the passage leading to the office, near the door. The Jury Inquest rendered a verdict—Justifiable Homicide.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

January 16th.—The House, in the afternoon, proceeded to the choice of the first candidate for Governor, to be sent to the Senate; the constitutional candidates, from whom two were to be chosen, being Marcus Morton, John Davis, Samuel E. Sewall, and Francis Jackson.

The whole number of votes cast was 348

Necessary for a choice,	175
Marcus Morton had	172
John Davis had	170
Samuel E. Sewall had	6

and there was consequently no choice. On motion of Mr. Allen, the House then proceeded to collect the ballots for a second trial, when

The whole number of votes cast was 347

Necessary for a choice,	174
Marcus Morton had	174
John Davis,	165
Samuel E. Sewall,	8

And MARCUS MORTON was declared elected one of the candidates for Governor to be sent to the Senate.

The House then proceeded to ballot for the second candidate for Governor, when

The whole number of votes counted was 292

Necessary for a choice,	147
John Davis had	271
Samuel E. Sewall,	21

And JOHN DAVIS was declared to be second candidate for Governor to be sent to the Senate.

The House then proceeded to ballot for two candidates for Lieut. Governor, when HENRY H. CHILDS and GEORGE HELL were declared elected. At 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

January 17th.—In the Senate, this morning, MARCUS MORTON was elected Governor, by the following vote:

Marcus Morton,	27
John Davis,	11
Blank,	1

HENRY H. CHILDS was then elected Lieut. Governor by the same vote.

MILLENISM IN PORTLAND.—Our sober, cold-blooded citizens, says the American, are not free from this excitement. Hundreds have been bitten, and are showing all the symptoms of moral hydrophobia. At their head quarters in Berthoven Hall, trances and visions are getting as common as foggy weather. Many are closing up their business affairs, and making all necessary arrangements for going out of the world respectably. And the fever is increasing; and it is natural that it should, for Millenism takes hold of the strongest passion in the human mind—FEAR.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.—An ancient philosopher once said, "If you find it necessary to have recourse to medicines, there are three which you may make use of with safety, viz: a tranquil mind, moderate exercise and temperate diet." The celebrated French physician, Droumoulin on his death bed, when surrounded by the most distinguished physicians of Paris, who regretted the loss which the profession would sustain in his death, said—"My friends, I leave behind me three physicians much greater than myself." Being pressed to name them, each of the doctors supposing himself to be one of the three, he answered "water, exercise and diet."

BUCHANAN CONVENTION.—This body, composed of delegates regularly elected from the Representatives and Senatorial Districts of the commonwealth, and pledged to go for Buchanan, organized in the Court House to-day, by electing William Beatty, of Butler county, President, twenty-two Vice Presidents, and nine Secretaries. It is well attended, and seems to be composed of the leading men of the party, and was eloquently addressed by Messrs James Page, of Philadelphia, and Frazier and Forney, of Lancaster. They adjourned in the afternoon, to meet to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, to give the Johnson men a chance to meet in the Court House. From a remark made by Mr. Frazier, of Lancaster, it would seem that they do not pretend to deny that James Buchanan was a Federalist in 1820, as stated by Mr. Gibbons, and the way they get over it is this: "Sir," said Mr. F. in the height of his enthusiasm, with a Herculean effort of his gigantic lungs, and a gesture with his right arm, sufficient to knock down

a statue—"Sir," said he, "was St Paul any more a Christian, because he had once been a Pharisee, and persecuted the church of Christ?" I trow not; but the question is whether James Buchanan has ever been converted. His friends have heretofore gloried in his uniform consistency. Not a word was said about Gen. Cass.

Johnson Mass Meeting.—This body composed of the friends of Col. Johnson, from various parts of the Commonwealth, met this evening, and appointed Mr. Overfield, the Canal Commissioner, President. It was eloquently addressed by Mr. Gibbons, of Lehigh, Elwell, of Bradford, John Sidney Jones, of Philadelphia, and Benton Kerr, of Pittsburgh. The latter gentleman has fire and fun enough in him to stir up a regiment. Harrisburg Correspondence of the Phil. U. S. Gazette.

WHIG VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

The recent triumphant election of Mr. Crawford, the Whig Candidate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent death of Mr. Habersham, late Representative in Congress from Georgia, shows that the Whig Party in the South is yet alive, and only requires a fitting opportunity to give ample evidence of its vitality. The National Intelligencer has the following remarks upon the result of that election.

For ourselves, philosophizing upon the clamorous and uproarious joy of our adversaries on one side, and the composed and noiseless tenor of the course of the great Whig party on the other, we have come to conclusions as to the real relative strength of each party very different from those boastfully claimed on the one hand, and seemingly half acquiesced in on the other. To our mind, it seems that the first of these parties may well be likened to the winter brook, swelled by casual rains to more than its usual volume, spouting and roaring among the rocky fragments in its shallow bed, until its hoarse voice is heard above all other sounds; whilst the latter party more resembles the stream of the valley, whose stillness—and, we had almost said, whose sullenness—is the surest indication of depth and power sufficient to defy every attempt to bar its onward course. To the ocean. We have never for a moment doubted that, when the time for the trial of strength shall come, the Whig party, now quiet and unassuming, will come forth in its power, and be found strong enough yet, as it was found in the year eighteen hundred and forty, to bear down all opposition. Nor do we at this moment doubt that the power is in the Whig party, if they choose to make use of it, notwithstanding all that has passed, and all that is said and pretended, to elect from its own ranks a majority of the Members of the next House of Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hon. James Buchanan was, on Tuesday, re-elected by the Legislature of this State a Senator of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next—this being his third election.

Senate. House. Total.

James Buchanan, (Loco) 17	57	74
John Banks, (Whig) 15	40	54
Scattering, (Loco) 0	2	2

Buchanan's majority over Banks, 20; over all, 18.

REPORT ON THE EXECUTIVE EXCHEQUER PLAN.—The House of Representatives has ordered the printing of 10,000 copies of this report. In the mean time it has reached us through the columns of the National Intelligencer. Its length prevents our copying it at present. It concludes with expressing the opinion that if the plan should be adopted, it would overwhelm the Treasury with bankruptcy—corrupt the government—and confer upon the Executive the most dangerous authority; and if it should be stripped of its formidable powers, it would be useless in effecting the great object for which it was designed. They therefore deem it essentially defective and incapable of any modification which would justify its adoption, and accordingly propose a resolution declaring that it ought not to be adopted.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MR. CLAY.—The New Orleans Bee of 4th instant says, the citizens were thrown into consternation yesterday by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Clay, in the Supreme Court. The true version of the story appears to be this: while our distinguished guest was leaving the court, in company with Mr. Preston, an individual uttered the railing exclamation "Salute to Henry Clay," and discharged a pistol above his head, the ball lodging in the ceiling. Dreyfous is the name of the person in question; he is looked upon as somewhat unsettled in his intellects. He was immediately arrested, and taken before the Recorder, where the affair was investigated. Dreyfous was sent to prison, the Recorder recommending that he should be treated with all possible mildness, as his mind was evidently disordered.

THE WHIG VICTORY IN GEORGIA.

The Whig victory in Georgia is even more decisive than the previous accounts promised it. Returns from 59 Counties give the following result:

Crawford, (W.)	19,960
McDougald, (L.)	13,901

Crawford's majority.....6,059

There are 34 Counties yet to be heard from, which may reduce this majority to 4,000.

President Houston, of Texas, is accused of corresponding clandestinely with Mexico, of misappropriating the public funds, of purloining sundry acts of legislation, and appropriating 100,000 acres of land for the use of the Santa Fe prisoners, besides other equally improper acts.

The Court of Inquiry on Wednesday afternoon, re-examined Lieut. Genesvoort, Dr. Leacock, Messrs. Wales, Anderson and Ford, after which Commander Mackenzie presented a statement, in defence of his conduct on board the Somers, which was read by the Judge Advocate, and entered on the record. On Thursday, the last day of the sitting, George Rice was called in order to prove certain declarations in reference to the Somers, but, as he could not describe the person of Cromwell, the Judge stated, that he must object to his evidence. The testimony being now finished, the cabin was cleared, and the Court was occupied in a private conversation, till twelve o'clock.

when the session was closed. Nothing more can be known till we hear from the Department at Washington.—Bulletin.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

It does appear that Commodore Jones with the frigate United States and corvette Cyane, actually captured Monterey on the Coast of California. The Madisonian of Saturday contains a translation from the *Diario del Gobierno*, of the 14th ultimo, published in the city of Mexico, which gives full particulars of this singular event.

On the 19th of October, Com. Jones arrived at Monterey, in the frigate U. States, accompanied by the Cyane, under Capt. Stribling. As soon as the ships had anchored, Capt. Armstrong, the flag captain of the United States, landed and delivered to the acting Governor, Don Juan Alvarado, a letter from Com. Jones, requiring the immediate surrender of the place, with its forts, castles, ammunition, arms, &c. to the United States, in order to save it from the horrors of war—which would be the immediate consequence of a refusal to submit. Alvarado, upon this summons, consulted the other military and civil authorities, and surrendered the place, which was, in consequence, immediately occupied by the Americans.

Commodore Jones at the same time issued a proclamation to the Californians, declaring that "he came in arms as the representative of a powerful nation, against which the existing Government of Mexico had engaged in war, but not with the intention of spreading dismay among the peaceful inhabitants," and inviting them to submit to the authority of a nation, which would protect them forever in the enjoyment of liberty, &c.

All these things took place on the 19th of October. Two days afterwards, on the 21st of the month, Com. Jones addressed another letter to the acting Governor Alvarado, to the effect, that information received by him since the capture of the place left him no reason to doubt that the difficulties between Mexico and the U. States had been adjusted; and that being anxious to avoid all cause of future difficulties, he was ready to restore the place, with its forts and property, to the Mexicans, in the same condition in which they were before the seizure. Monterey was accordingly, on that day evacuated by the American, and re-occupied by the Mexicans, whose flag, on being rehoisted, was saluted by the ships.

Thus terminated the three days at Monterey.

Immediately after the restitution of the place, Commodore Jones despatched a letter to the commandant Micheltoreno—who was on his way to Monterey, with a reinforcement of troops—in which he stated that he had been induced to invade California, by the manifesto addressed by Gen. Santa Anna to the Diplomatic Corps at Mexico, wherein his Excellency had conditionally declared war against the United States: that the capitulation of Monterey had been as honorable to Mexico as circumstances would permit; and that he had ceased all offensive operations, so soon as he became convinced of the existence of peace between the two nations.

Micheltoreno received intelligence of the capture on the 24th of Dec. and on the 24th he received Commodore Jones' letter, in answer to which he sent a series of propositions for the settlement of such of the difficulties as might be arranged there, leaving the question of the seizure to be discussed by the two Governments. Com. Jones in his reply, dated the first of November, endeavored as far as possible to soothe and conciliate the excited feelings of the Mexicans; and expressed his readiness to meet Governor Micheltoreno at Santa Barbara, without delay, in order to confer with him on the propositions.

Things remained in this state on the 19th of Nov. when the vessel which brought the papers from the Governor to Mexico quitted California; at that time Commodore Jones had not met Micheltoreno.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF N. W. B. A. EDUCATION SOCIETY AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

On motion of Rev. Silas M'Keen, seconded by the Rev. Joseph Wickham, with remarks from each, Resolved, That the American Education Society, notwithstanding any objections which have been offered, either to its object of operations, is still, as it ever has been, eminently worthy the confidence and liberal support of the Christian community.

On motion of Rev. J. Gridley, seconded by the Rev. A. Nash, agent of the Parent Society, with remarks from each, Resolved, That in view of the condition of our country, and the world, the support of the American Education Society is of fundamental importance and interest; and that to suffer it to languish and decline, is putting at hazard the highest welfare of the Church and of the world.

On motion of Rev. H. F. Leavitt, Resolved, That the sympathies of the Christian Public are due to the American Education Society, and its Beneficiaries, under their present embarrassments, and that we pledge to that institution our earnest and persevering support.

Officers.

Hon. Phineas White, Pres.

Rev. Charles Walker, V. Pres.

H. F. Leavitt, Sec'y.

Joseph Warner Esq. Treas'r.

John Wheeler,

Benjamin Labaree,

Thos. A. Merrill,

John K. Converse,

Otto S. Hoyt,

James Anderson,

Austin Hazen,

C. B. Dracke,

Amos Foster,

Silas M'Keen,

John Gridley,

Rev. Messrs. Wheeler, Labaree, and Merrill, Executive Committee, who also were directed to examine and report on the expediency and legality of so altering the Constitution as that hereafter the Society may be known as the Vermont Branch of the American Education Society.

The meeting was one of unusual interest, and I trust that no one of the friends of this cause will withhold his or her full measure of aid, in prayer and contribution, in this hour of utmost need.

H. F. LEAVITT, Secretary.

Journal of the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Vermont, 1843.

From this document we learn that there are in the diocese of Vermont, parishes 31; clergy, in addition to the Bishop, 24 Presbyters, 2 Deacons, and one candidate for orders. Families in the congregations, 558; adults, 1162; children, 614; not specified, 100. Catechumens 545; confirmed as the result of visitation for 1841-2, 280; communicants added, 156; present number 1347; contributions \$1,223.54.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Middlebury, Jan. 25, 1843.

The Supreme Court commenced its session for Addison County, yesterday.

WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?

In the following article from the Ploughman the editor undoubtedly echoes the feelings of the federal loco party through the State, who, as near as we can learn, have painful misgivings at laying aside Messrs. Smith and Barber, and substituting men who in many respects are the very antipodes of these beau ideals of the radical democracy of the State. The followers of this party have been brought up to entertain an instinctive dread of the "aristocracy of wealth," and especially of those who par excellence have been denominated rag barons from their unfortunate connections with some monied institutions. What then must be their utter amazement when they find on their ticket two of the most veritable specimens of all that they have hitherto regarded with unmitigated jealousy and distrust, one a large stockholder in a Bank over which he has but recently presided, and the other a genteel and wealthy lawyer, and both of whom it is believed would be as likely to seize upon their sweet scented, white linen handkerchiefs at the approach of common folks as any men in the State. Charles Paine is no way a match for them in this important particular since his connections have ever been with the working classes.—Surely the editor of the Ploughman is right in suspecting that in this nomination "wealth and aristocracy have put themselves in the ascendant under the cloak of democracy," and as there is little doubt that it is truly so, we hope he will fulfill his promise of "loading on the forlorn hope of the hard handed labor interest of the country against the ambitious projects of these sons of mammon."

In such a war his instinctive hatred to the rich would not fail to lead him to certain victory. The mass of the party will want some satisfactory explanation why a plain farmer, whose claims have hitherto been rested on his rural pursuits, and hatred of banks, and an unassuming young lawyer whom the Patriot declares is "the favorite of the radical democracy," alias locofocoism, of the State, and who has not made even the show of declining the canvass, should be shuffled off to make room for the veriest sprigs of bank nobility in the State. The party can't go the load placed upon them by their wire workers. They must and will see that it is a ruffian shirt business got up altogether out of season by the choice ones who were sent to Montpelier upon other business. They will enquire why at a time so unseasonable and impolitic, and before the flickers had died upon the embers of the last election, a convention should be called, unless it was to foist the high officials of the constitutional convention before the people by the sanction of a body, in which the councils of the popular branch of the party were not expected to be heard. These movements so ominous of treachery to the radical locofocoism of the State, have not escaped the sagacity of the Ploughman, and in the end, we trust, will meet with a severe rebuke from the honest portion of the party.

From the Democratic Ploughman.

We copy the remarks of the Patriot on the Democratic nomination for State officers. We are inclined to doubt the wisdom of dropping the old ticket, and especially the name of Mr. Barber, who from all that appears did not formally decline, and who has the honor of having received a thousand votes more last year, than any democrat has received in Vermont for any office for the last twenty years.

In respect to the gentleman nominated we don't know of any objections, providing it shall appear to us that they have been brought fairly and honestly to their present positions. We want time and opportunity for information on this subject. The Montpelier Watchman quoting Mike Walsh says: "the aristocracy of wealth and talents have triumphed over the codfish aristocracy."

Badinage aside, the locofocos need not be ashamed of this ticket. And the federalists in these quarters are almost ready to embrace the shadow of the late president of the Bellows Falls Bank, and the rich and popular lawyer, and make him to reign over us by acclamation. If it shall appear that in this nomination wealth and aristocracy have put themselves in the ascendancy under the cloak of democracy, it will be found that the "codfish aristocracy" have many a bold skipper left who will sooner nail his colors to the mast and lead on the forlorn hope of the hard handed labor interest of the country, than join in the pageant of a democratic (?) triumph bought with adoration at the shrine of mammon.

Governor MORTON has been inducted into office and delivered one of the most low, clap trap, demagogical speeches that has proceeded from any chief magistrate in the Union.

JOHN SMITH.—The saint having been arrested in Illinois by a requisition before the

Governor by the Governor of Missouri as a fugitive from Justice, and charged as an accessory to the murder of Governor Boggs, was released upon a habeas corpus on the ground that he could not have fled from Missouri, not having been recently within its limits.

CONNECTICUT.—The Whigs have held a Convention in Connecticut to nominate a State Ticket, as follows:

For Governor,

ROGER F. BALDWIN, New Haven Co.

For Lieut. Governor,

REUBEN BOOTH, Fairfield Co.

For Treasurer,

JEREMIAH BROWN, Hartford Co.

The Hartford Courant speaks in cheering language of this nomination and of the high and determined spirit of the convention.

BANKRUPT LAW.

It will be seen that the bill of repeal of the Bankrupt Law, has passed the House by an overwhelming majority. It is so framed as to take effect from its passage, reserving all cases where application shall have been previously made. In this shape it will probably pass the Senate. A few days only of grace are left to applicants. Another week will close the gate forever. After the repeal has been anticipated as certain for a month past, the applications have not been as frequent as at any previous period. The alarming rush for its benefits has ceased, and the period of a calm and healthful operation of the law has commenced. But it is deemed to summary execution. However unfavorably the Bankrupt law has been received by the nation, we shall ever believe that it was founded upon the highest dictates of justice and humanity. It is in one apprehension to become the victim of a popular delusion. Not only creditors who are interested, but men of sense and humanity, looking only at the defects of the present law, are gradually yielding to a senseless clamor against a system of relief to unfortunate debtors which our beneficent fathers felt it their duty to insert in the organic law of the Union. The abuse of the law is no legitimate reason for its utter repudiation, and however numerous the defects, almost inevitable in its inception a fair foundation was laid for future legislation, which time & accumulating experience, might have ripened into a system as safe to the creditor, as beneficial to the honest and unfortunate debtor.

But all must at once be swept from the statute book. Not a vestige of a law passed at the earnest solicitations of the great mass of the people of the Union, reduced to penury, want, by a wretched administration of the government, must be left, to distinguish our civil policy from that of the most arbitrary states in Europe. In this business the self styled democratic party have taken the lead. Having brought the law into disrepute by their clamorous hostility, they are now exulting in its utter annihilation. This is not the first instance in which their high-toned attachment to the "poor dear people," has been falsified by the most flagrant acts of oppression and disregard of popular rights. Who can be more clearly identified as the aristocracy of wealth, than those who would legislate a numerous portion of their poorer fellow citizens into a bondage to the rich creditor as hopeless as that of the serfs of Russia. How absurd that those who have ever been clamorous for abolishing imprisonment for debt, which was never justified only on the ground of compelling the production of property, when that property is brought forth to be equally divided, should stop short in the race of humanity, and deny the debtor a discharge as the only means of restoring him to usefulness to himself, his family or even to his creditors.

THE VERMONT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Held its annual meeting, at Woodstock, January 11, 1843.

The Convention was called to order by the President, Erastus Fairbanks, Esq.

On motion of Professor Twining, of Middlebury, all of the "pledged friends of temperance" were invited to sit and as members of the Convention.

Hon. C. Marsh introduced Mr. Collyer, of Boston, with credentials from Boston Washington Total Abstinence Society, as a Temperance Lecturer.

On motion of Prof. Twining, a committee on the business of the Convention, was raised, to be appointed by the Chair. The Chair appointed Prof. Twining, Norman Williams of Woodstock, Mr. Spencer of Castleton, Rev. Mr. Brierly, and Dr. Cobb, of Springfield.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

ATTEENNOON.

The delegates reported by Counties as called.

Windham Co., P. H. White, of West